

of one of these plants shows that the compression called for by the description hardly exists. When sections are examined, the compression is so slight that it hardly departs from the cylindrical. In all other respects, color, wiry habit, branching, etc., the plants are so closely resembling *Ahnfeldtia plicata* that the writer feels quite safe in referring them to that species as a robust form, such as is not infrequently met with on the coasts of New England and such as is common on the coasts of the Pacific United States. The color is particularly that characteristic of slightly faded *Ahnfeldtia plicata*. It may be that future workers will divide *Ahnfeldtia plicata* into forms, or even into separate species. Schmitz (Flora, 1893, pp. 393, 394) in fact, voices what is even more than a doubt as to whether the plant of the region of Cape Horn and also the plant of the Ochotsk Sea, are either of them identical with the plant of the North Atlantic. But even the plant of the North Atlantic Coasts varies considerably in coarseness, and there seems to be little other difference to separate them. The internal structure is the same and in this respect the types of *Gymnogongrus Torreyi* agree perfectly with plants of North Atlantic *Ahnfeldtia plicata*.

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AN EXTENSION OF RANGE OF *EATONIA PUBESCENS*. — *Eatonia pubescens*, Scribner & Merrill, is common on some of the brackish meadows, which lie along the west shore of New Haven harbor, between New Haven and Savin Rock. It is a stout grass, with the lower sheaths and leaves, and also the back of the ligule, softly and densely pubescent. The spikelets are very like those of *E. obtusata*. It is generally in full bloom about the middle of June. I collected it here in 1903, and again in 1904, and usually found it in very wet situations, which could only be reached with comfort at low tide, although it has been described as a plant of dry soil. It was abundant at most of the stations. Mr. Fernald informs me that there is a sheet of this grass in the Gray Herbarium collected by Dr. E. H. Eames on "dry roadside on salt meadows, Fairfield, Conn., June 24, 1902." In the appendix to Britton's Manual, Pennsylvania is given as the northern limit of this essentially southern species, but its occurrence at New Haven and also at Fairfield, twenty miles west of New Haven on Long Island Sound, shows that its range extends at least

into Southern New England. My specimens have been verified at the Gray Herbarium. — R. W. WOODWARD, New Haven, Connecticut.

SARGENT'S MANUAL OF THE TREES OF NORTH AMERICA. — Any one who has consulted Professor Sargent's *Silva of North America*, or who has had to make shelfroom for it, need not be told of the author's large way of looking at things and of doing things. Over its countless folio pages are spread the details of "the information concerning the trees of North America which has been gathered at the Arnold Arboretum," — that storehouse and headquarters of knowledge of the trees of the world.

Realizing the comparative inaccessibility of the fourteen folio volumes to students of our trees, Professor Sargent has recently put forth a manual¹ in which, as his preface declares, he has tried to bring this information into convenient form. Students everywhere must be grateful for this attempt, but yet their gratitude will not be unmingled with disappointment and dismay. For the manual is as large as many dictionaries, — as big, at least, as a "Webster's Abridged," and its price is — to say the least — inconsiderately high. Compared in size and price with the *Silva*, the manual is, to be sure, Lilliputian, if we may use this term somewhat in a Brobdingnagian sense.

In its rising eight hundred pages there is condensed an enormous amount of information, but at first sight, as compared with the *Silva*, the condensation seems to be due rather to a shrinkage of the pages and of the type than to any sacrifice of words. Of these there is a plenty. Merely the diagnosis of the genus *Crataegus*, for instance, takes between five and six hundred words. Asa Gray in his manual did it in forty-seven, though we must admit that much additional information in regard to this genus has been collected since Gray's time.

Some of the space needed for this over-conscientious completeness is gained by what to the ordinary student is a deplorable omission.

¹ Manual of the Trees of North America (exclusive of Mexico), by Charles Sprague Sargent, with illustrations by Charles Edward Faxon. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1905, pp. 826. Price \$6.00 net.